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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 390175

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rajat Singh

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre LUCKNOW

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribal arts are manyestation of creative ideas and values of tribal society. It tells about the cultural viewpoint of tribals.

Insights on cultural perspective

↳ Warli paintings of maharasthra
↳ humans connected with hands show community life, dance and music forms

↳ Madhubani painting in Bihar
epics of Ramayana and Mahabharata depicts religious ~~beha~~ folk beliefs of people

↳ Bhils of Rajasthan make pottery which are used in folk dances by women

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Insights on values of tribes

↳ Pattachitra paintings
↳ importance of nature, plants, animal life
↳ humans are not owners but trustees of nature

↳ Chaurayal paintings
community values like respect of elders, higher status of women, importance to love, emotions

↳ folk songs and dance form of tribals like Birha in Bihar depicts life of tribals during harvest

This tribal art provides deeper insights into sustainable living and values of their people

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2. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gandhiji and Jawaharlal Nehru both had immense contribution to Indian freedom struggle. However they had different approaches to freedom

Similarities
- Non violent freedom struggle
- belief in faith of masses
- Non cooperation and civil disobedience
- Belief in self reliancy and self government

Difference

Gandhiji	Nehru
① Did not believe in heavy industrialisation due to it's dehumanising impact	① Inspired by USSR model of centralised planning and industrialisation
② Supported British in World War 2 due to Nazi opposition	② Neutral in WW2 due to opposition to both British and Nazi

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(3) Conventional view of women participation in freedom struggle as it would jeopardise their roles as wives	(3) Equality of gender and equal participation of women in freedom struggle
(4) Means and ends must both be justified eg withdrawn non cooperation after Chauri Chaura	(4) Some means can be justified to achieve an end eg against withdrawal of non cooperation movement
(5) Believed in British good intention and wanted to give them a chance eg accept Dominion status offer of Irwin	(5) No compromise with British offer of Dominion status after the Lahore session of Congress

Thus Indian freedom struggle was tolerant to allow multiple ideological strand to exist and contribute

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Decolonisation was process of freedom of Asian and African nations from European colonialism world war 2 accelerated this process

Factors leading to decolonisation post WW2

(1) Weakened European powers countries did not have enough money or manpower to extend colonial rule

(2) Pressure from US and USSR to release colonies

(3) War was fought on principles of self determination and freedom. Hence it was extended to others

eg Britain saw rise of labor party which was against imperialism and favored Indian independence

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(4) Anti colonial struggles by educated middle class leaders
eg Gandhiji, Sukarno (Indonesia)

(5) Establishment of United Nation on principles of equality, peace and global representation

(6) Cold war era politics started to appease nations into their spheres of influence.

(7) Solidarity among independent developing nations
eg Non aligned movement by India, Egypt and Indonesia.

Thus World War 2 accelerated the fall of colonial empires and ushered into era of cold war politics

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Encroachment refers to illegal and unplanned constructions by people. This includes house, offices, buildings etc. It has negative effects on local urban water bodies

Impact on water bodies

1. Concretisation prevents rainfall from seeping to recharge underground aquifers and water
2. Pollution and degradation of lakes and reservoir
3. Reduces spaces for water bodies leading to drying up of water spaces
4. Seepage and deposition of waste such as municipal waste, industrial, biomedical and e-waste.
5. Impacts aquatic ecosystem of water bodies, algal growth and eutrophication

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Effects
- → human waterborne disease
- → Reduce freshwater supply
  18% of world population dependent on 4% of water resource
- → heat island effect, extreme heat events, floods

Way forward
- → green spaces
- → Rain water harvesting
- → grey water management
- → PM Nagar Van scheme
- → Reservoir, local wetland, lakes rejuvenation
- → Implement provision of water Act 1972 to penalise illegal encroachments

Water management of water bodies is essential for effective urban planning and management - to achieve SDG 3

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Physical geography provides limitation and opportunities for transportation development

Influence on development of transportation & it's operation

↳ Road & railway developed on planar area & not in hilly, plateau terrain

↳ Airways used to connect hilly terrain

Eg Northeast India connected via UDAN scheme of civil aviation

↳ internal waterways help connect areas around rivers

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↳ Ports are connected to internal hinterland industrial sectors via railways for transport of raw material & finished product.

↳ International airways & shipping help overcome seas & oceans for trade & commerce

↳ Roads on mountains are built in circular fashion along gentle slope

Thus physical features ~~is~~ needs to be studied before planning transportation as in PM Gati Shakti for multimodal transportation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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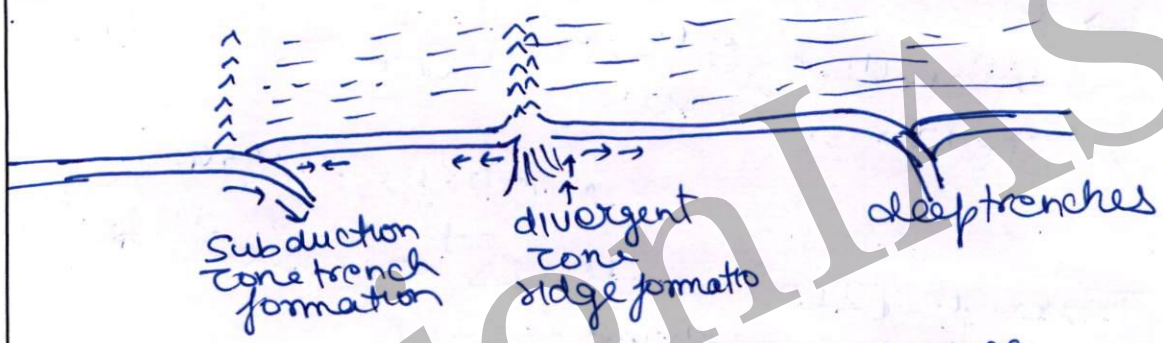
Oceanography is study of ocean relief features and geophysical features where ocean play an important role

Formation of ocean trenches



→ Continental - oceanic crust convergence leads to subduction of heavier Oceanic crust under continental crust.

→ Under high temperature and pressure rock undergo metamorphosis and crust is destroyed leading to trench formation

→ Followed by new crust formation at mid oceanic ridge where divergent plates meet.

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At point of convergence fold mountains are formed at coastal boundaries that are volcanic

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Features of trenches

- Deepest points in oceans due to subduction zones of plates
- Lack of light reduces biodiversity and no autotrophs
- volcanic eruption in deepest layers of trenches release chemicals
- formation of chemotrophs organism that can survive at high depth and lack of light

Thus there is need of more study in the resource and geophysical potential of trenches.

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7. हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India experiences 80% of rainfall in just 2-3 months of monsoon rainfall. However recent changes in monsoon has increased it's intensity and abruptness.

Reason for extreme monsoon rainfalls

- Climate change and it's effect on changing wind patterns, pressure belts shifting and ocean current circulation
- Rising temperature and melting of ice has led to slowing thermohaline circulation. This has led to increase vaporisation of sea water and cloud formation leading to excessive local rainfalls
- Release of aerosols, positive radiative climate forcing events
  - ⇒ aerosols over cities reduces temperature and cloud formation leading to excess rainfall in rural areas

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Social impact of extreme rain

- → local floods
- → loss of life and property
- → public displacement
- → loss of homes, cultural ties and family bonds
- → Higher impact on women, children, elderly, disabled and SC, ST
- → farmer crops are destroyed leading to loss of income and livlihood
- → affects city life and stop basic ameties
- → migration burden

Economic impact

- → loss of jobs, GDP loss, economic damage
- → increase fiscal burden to provide for relief and rehabilitation
- → work is stopped, loss of revenue, poor worker productivity, loss of income
- → cost of repair, transportation and logistic cost increased

Way forward

- → stormwater & grey water management
- → sponge cities
- → rainwater harvesting
- → Early warning system
- → people awareness and capacity building

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8. वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कामकाजी आयु वाली जनसख्या होने की संभावना है तथा यह कार्यबल में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी के जोखिम को अब और अधिक नहीं उठा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Currently 67% of population in India is between age of 15-59 with average age 29. However, female labor force participation is around 27% only.

Need for higher women participation

↳ As per census 2011, women form 48% of population.

↳ Greater participation can yield greater labor force and higher economic growth

As per IMF increase in female participation can enhance GDP by 27%

↳ Women empowerment and economic emancipation will also help social growth & social capital

eg educated working mothers help in education of children, act as role models for girl child

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→ gender equality and break gender stereotype

→ ~~fa~~ Reduces maternal mortality, infant mortality rate as working women can delay marriage, children and greater say in family planning

eg National health policy aims to reduce infant mortality rate from 35 to 28 by 2025.

→ greater political participation will help in gender sensitive laws, inclusivity and equality of genders

Way forward

→ Education opportunities in higher education → eg GATI, KIRAN

→ Creche facilities in work place eg Maternity Benefit Act 2017

→ Prevention of sexual harrassment at workplace

→ Equal Remuneration Act for equal pay for equal work

As Dr Ambedkar said, "Measure society progress with progress it's women has made"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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9. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Caste is a social structure of hierarchy based on concept of purity and pollution and maintained by close endogamous marriage.
Globalisation and urbanisation has impacted it's structure and functions

Secularisation of caste
Refers to caste identities being a private affair and being meaningless in public life

↳ Political field → increase in MP, MLA of different castes across parties

↳ Social life → Rise of inter caste marriages
→ People of Dalit caste being part of educational institution, public sector jobs,
→ Urbanisation favors anonimity, secular standards of living, heterogenity and egalitarian lifestyle
→ Class become more important than caste

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However complete secularisation of caste has not taken place

↳ 90% of marriage still occur within same caste
eg shadi.com has caste filters

↳ 80-90% of all manual scavengers are still Dalits

↳ Dalit violence, mob lynching, caste slurs

↳ Demands of reservation based on caste

↳ Caste based politics and demands of caste census

↳ Caste based discrimination in education jobs, public social life
eg Bhima Koregaon case

↳ Rise of Dalit assertion and Dalit identity pride
eg Dalit writer, activist, literature.

In words of Br Ambedkar, "True democracy is not just political but also ensuring ~~that~~ to break caste based discrimination and ensuring social justice"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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10. समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words)
10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per Oxfam report "Inequality kills" top 10% of Indians control 77% of India's wealth. As per NITI Ayog report on multidimensional poverty index, India lifted 415 million people out of poverty between 2005-2022.

Reason for this dichotomy

① Poor access to resources
Lack of poverty does not guarantee equal distribution & access of resources

② Poor coverage of beneficiaries
Financial & digital exclusion due to lack of internet infrastructure

③ Health & education inequality due to high cost, poor availability

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(4) Poor governance
→ lack of last mile connectivity
→ lack of beneficiary identification
→ corruption and nexus of criminals & politicians

(5) lack of awareness among people
↳ lack of participation in decision making
eg social impact assessment, environment impact assement often overlooks public consultation

(6) Geographic constraints
↳ Northeast India's lack of connection to mainland

(7) Logistic bottlenecks ⇒ cost 16% of GDP

Way forward
→ inclusive development
→ gender equality
→ initiative like AYUSHMAN, Aspirational district program, PM POSHAN
NEP

Thus India need holistic policy for Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas Sabka Prayas

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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11. ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Buddhism flourished in Post mauryan period and till the start of the medieval period in late 7th century AD. However it faced stiff competition from Brahminism which resulted in it's decline.

Hostile dynamics between Buddhism and Brahminism

① Political patronage & funding

→ Rise of shungas reduced patronage of Buddhism as shungas were Brahmins

→ Pacifict ideology of Buddhist was against imperial and aggressive expansions of ambitious rulers

eg Pushyamitra Sunga defeated last Mauryan ruler & damaged Buddhist stupas

→ Both competed for funding for monestaries, infra, pilgrimage, land grants.

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eg Brahmdeya and Devdana was land grants for Brahmins to build temples but later rulers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Hostility of ideology

→ Buddhism was against Brahmin monopoly of scriptures and knowledge

→ Criticised the infallibility of Vedas can caste inequalities

→ It was countered by rise of Bhakti movement centred around devotion to God and love. It was supported by Pallava & Cholas rulers & later North Indian Rajput rulers

→ eg Shankaracharya criticised Buddhist teachings and won followers after defeating them in debates

(3) Hostility for followers

Rise in corruption in Buddhist Sanghas & increased schism in the monasteries disillusioned many followers

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Brahminism allowed later Puranas & epics to be read by shudras

→ Idol worshipping and temples provided personal touch to religion which increased followers of Brahminism

Other factors
→ rise of islam
→ destruction of Buddhist Nalanda library by invaders
→ lack of teachers and philosophers as in Bhakti tradition

Even though Buddhism declined, the secular fabric of India ensured that every religion coexisted in India as per Sarv Dharma Sambhav

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12. मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों ने भारत के तत्कालीन साम्राज्यों और जनसामान्य के बारे में हमारी समझ को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ancient and medieval Indians did not practice art of recording history widely. However, it was the writings of foreign travellers that helped archaeologist to track down history of India

Foreign traveller accounts of medieval empires

① Al Beruni's kitab-Al-Hind
→ tells about Ghazni invasion of India
→ faced issues of language barrier, insularity of locals
→ wrote on caste system and untouchability
→ translation of Sanskrit texts with help of Brahmins

② IBn Batuta's Rihla
→ wrote on history of Tughlaq during reign of mohammad Bin Tughlaq
→ wrote on size of Delhi, Tughlaq disastrous experiment of capital shifting, taxation of doab and

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and token currency system
→ talks on cultivation of paan, coconut
→ administration and social lives
eg talk of sati, status of women

Abdul Razzaq
↳ visited Vijayanagar empire in Dev Raya II reign
↳ wrote on Hampi, vesara architecture, Vithalaswamy worship and religion of people

Nicolo De Conti & Nikkitin

Domingo Paes and Barbosa
↳ visited during Krishna Deva Raya reign
↳ talks on trade, commerce, Ashtadiggaj of the courts
↳ Hampi was one of the largest cities of the world

Marco Polo
→ visited Cholas, Kakatiyas
→ talked on practice of village administration
→ Urs, Sabha and division of society in Vellalas & Venigar

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Limitation of their accounts

→ Exaggeration in praise of king
→ lack of evidence to prove their sayings
→ often contradict archaeological findings
→ poor understanding of local customs, language and false interpretation

Thus foreign travellers exhibited India's ethos of vasudhev kutumbakam and helped understand our history

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13. 1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Battle of Plassey marked the turning point for British expansionism in India as it was first big territorial conquest by EIC.

Significant impact over India

↳ Opened gates to further expansion and wars

eg Anglo Mysore, Anglo Maratha, Anglo Sikh wars

↳ Solidified policy of divide & rule

eg Used help of Maratha-Mysore rivalry to defeat Tipu Sultan

↳ Defeat of mughals in Battle of Buxar 1764

↳ start of dual government in Bengal

↳ Diwani rights to company

↳ Nizamat rights given to sultan after paying compensation

↳ British resident in court to interfere in administration

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↳ Bengal was rich province and gave needed revenue to expand military campaigns

↳ Rise of military governor generals like Clive, Cornwallis, Wellesely

↳ 1857 revolt was started on superstition of 100 years of Battle of Plassey

Impact over the world

↳ Defeat of French followed Plassey led to English domination in India

↳ French learnt from it's failures and supported American colonies in American revolution to defeat British

↳ The defeat of British in American revolution led to revamp India administration

eg Pitt's India Act 1783, Cornwallis was sent to India, increased control of British Parliament on Indian affairs

↳ Rise of mercantile capitalism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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India was to be used as importer of raw material and exporter of finished British goods

→ It financed Britain's industrial revolution which prompted other European nation in race for colonies

→ resulted in Africa scramble, arms race & ultimately led to world wars

Thus Battle of Plassey was watershed ~~moment~~ moment of Indian history that had cascading effect on events of the world history

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

14. विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Partition of India was world's worst refugee crisis that displaced millions in west and eastern part of India.

Difficulty in rehabilitation of refugees of West Bengal over Punjab

→ Greater levels of violence in Bengal
eg Noakhali riots went on for weeks.

→ Punjab was nearer to power centre of both India and Pakistan. Thus logistical cost and time was less to deploy ~~troop~~ troops

→ Indians migrating from East pakistan to Bengal was much more than people who migrated from India to East Pakistan. Thus there was higher demand & less supply of land for rehabilitation. This was less in Punjab.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ After partition, most of the fertile land, industries jute mills went to East Pakistan. The area under India had less carrying capacity

↳ migration continued even after Partition from East Pakistan due to ~~to~~ ill treatment of minorities This was not the case in Punjab as Punjab was rich province in Pakistan.

Thus due to above reason India faced refugee issue more in Bengal. It only ended after Bangladesh liberation war and improving ties between India and Bangladesh.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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15. भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

60% of India's energy needs comes from coal and thermal power plants. Transition to green economy will have socio-economic implications

Economic cost of transition

1. High investment cost of green technology
   eg Unavailability of Lithium, cobalt and rare earth metals in India
2. Dependence on imports will increase current account deficit
3. Coal is cheaper and convinient
4. Transition will increase cost for buisnesses and would need government fiscal support
   eg green hydrogen is expensive
5. New infrastructure needed like battery storage system, charging stations for electric vehicles

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(6) Green technology has intermittance cost as it is not available all round the clock
eg solar, wind, geothermal energy

(7) Higher cost of research, development
eg Silicon wafers and fabrication units are capital intensive

Social cost of transition

(1) Loss of jobs in coal sector like mining, manufacturing thermal power plants

(2) Need to increase skilling and reskilling as green technology is highly skill intensive

(3) Issue of affordability, accessibility to vulnerable section of society

(4) Energy demand will double by 2030 which cannot be provided solely by green energy

(5)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

→ Need to base GDP not on economical terms but also accounting for environment issue eg Green GDP / Gross environment product

→ Social impact assessment of transition to green technology | Ensure equitable access to resource | Common but differentiated responsibilities

→ Greater global cooperation eg mineral security partnership

→ Leverage multilateral platform eg solar alliance / UNFCCC / Paris deal

→ Private sector participation

→ Newer sustainable technology eg waste to wealth plants reduces social & economic cost

→ skilling, capacity building to adapt to transition as per world economic forum's reskilling revolution

Transition to green technology is essential for Panchamrit pledge of 500 GW of renewable. But it must also provide resilient support to communities to make the transition

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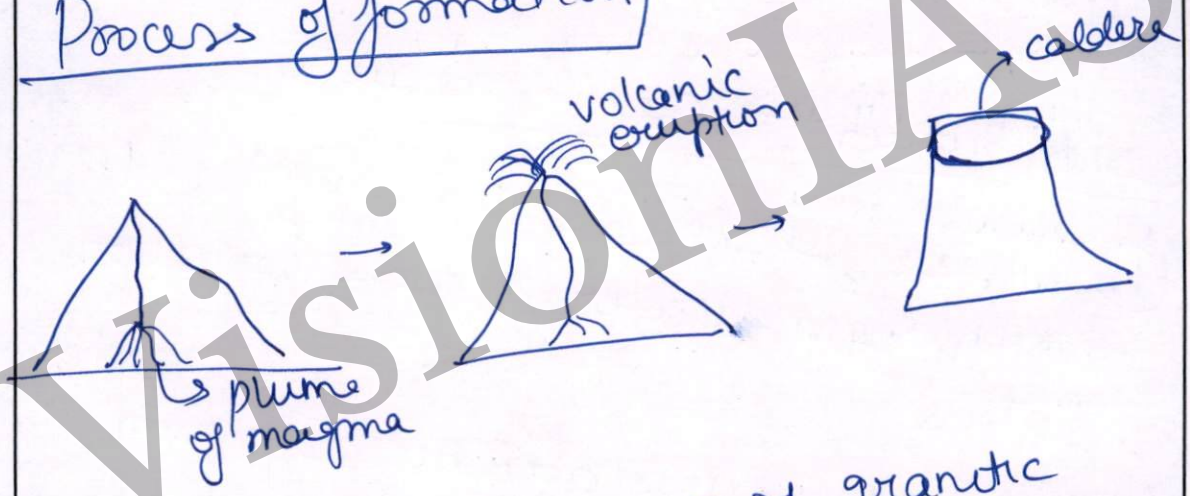
16. ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanic calderas are massive craters that are formed at top of volcanic vents. These are circular depressions formed by blast of volcano

Process of formation



→ It is formed by rise of granitic lava which is thick, highly acidic and viscous

→ Due to high viscosity and lower density the magma rises till top of the conical vent due to buoyancy of lighter crust

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At the top, pressure starts to build due to low fluidity of the lava.

→ The opening gets plugged followed by massive pyroclastic explosion lead to blowing off of the top portion

→ This creates huge depression on top of volcanic mountain which then cools off.

Contribution to scenic beauty

① These calderas when filled with rain water forms caldera lakes

② vegetation and aquatic life can flourish around these lakes

③ Bioluminescence due to aquatic species and algal growth provides beautiful coloration

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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17. वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words) 15

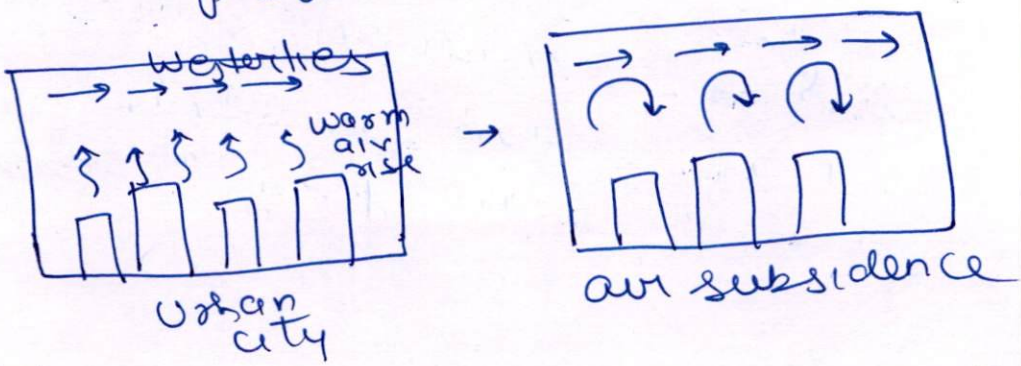
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Heat waves are unexpected and abnormal rise in temperatures that are harmful for health. As per IPCC, such heat waves are going to increase as a result of climate change

Factors behind increased frequency and intensity of heat waves

- Rise in global temperature via greenhouse effect
- melting of ice and lower albedo leading to greater absorption of insolation
- Changed wind patterns and weakening of pressure belts has led to anti cyclonic conditions.

eg heat domes due to weak westerlies forces air downward increasing pressure and temperature



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↳ Rising pollution levels, ~~aer~~ aerosols which form thick clouds & lower evaporation and lower rainfall levels

↳ failure of monsoons due to events like ELNINO become more prominent

↳ heat waves in coastal areas due to poor thermohaline circulation due to ice melting & release of fresh water & rise in sea temperature

Impact on global food security

① Desertification of fertile land due to loss of soil moisture

② Infertility of soil due to rising salinity by capillary action due to excessive transpiration

③ Rise of sea levels and submergence of coastal fertile land

④ Increased climate refugees & migration to cooler areas like hill station & burden on agricultural soil

↳ fall in available arable land

↳ lack of rainfall for agriculture

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Decline in per hectare yield
(6) inequal accessibility to food can lead to gender discrimination, decline in social capital.

(7) Poverty trap and loss of livlihood

Way forward

→ Dry land farming techniques like drip irrigation
→ Crop diversification from water guzzler to crops like millets
→ biofortification to increase nutrition content
→ mixed farming, animal husbandry, GM crops
→ Reversing heatwaves effect by localised solution
eg local reservoir for cooling effect
→ rain water harvest
→ Early warning system
→ storage of grains in cold storage as buffer against grain failure

fighting climate change is essential to achieve SDG goals (1), (2), (3) for zero poverty and hunger

VisionIAS

18. घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Grasslands biome are transitional ecotone between rainforest and desert ecosystem and has immense socioeconomical importance to earth's biosphere

Characteristics of grasslands

↳ Hot and wet summer
↳ cold & dry winters
↳ 75cm annual rainfall only during the summers
↳ High biodiversity in fauna
eg tigers, elephant, girraffes, leopard
↳ High range of temperature
↳ High, tall, less nutritous grasslands Hence not good for grazing and animal rearing
↳ forest fires are natural methods of controlling plant heights & removal of weeds, dead grass

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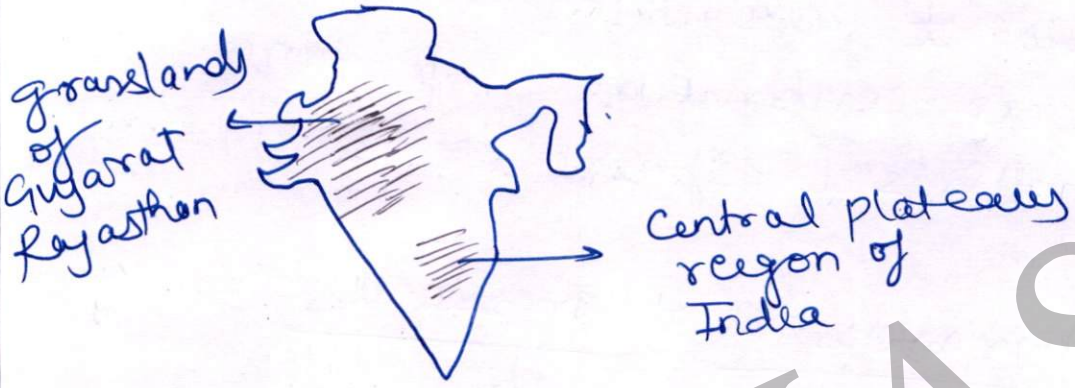
↳ Vegetation like deciduous trees that shed their leaves in dry season

eg sal, babool, acacia, shisham



Banni grasslands - Threats

1) Forest fires by accidents can clear up entire forest & prone to soil erosion, ravines formation

2) increased sea levels due to climate change has led to formation of swamps, salinisation

3) invasive alien species like eucalyptus, lantana camara prosis juliflora

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4) Deforestation to clear land for agriculture, grazing, industrialisation, transport infrastructure

5) Eviction of tribals in Banni grassland who are involved in conservation efforts
↳ against forest rights Act 2006

There is urgent need for protection of Banni grasslands via initiatives like joint forest management, environment impact assessment, agroforestry

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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19. धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Secularism is the idea that government institution and people in charge of them mantains distance from religion for their democratic functioning. In India, secularism mantains a principled distance from religion.

India's approach to secularism

↳ India is multicultural & heterogenous unlike western countries

↳ It has equal respect equal disrespect to all religion

↳ No discrimination on basis of religion

↳ Can interfere in religious affairs if ~~it~~ religion has intra or inter religious domination

↳ Art 25 → freedom of religion

Art 27 → state shall not mantain any religion out of tax money

Art 28 → No one can be forced to attend religious attendance in schools

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Inter Religious domination

↳ India secularism prevent one religion assimilating minority religion

eg freedom of Parsis in Hindu dominated country

↳ Equal rights to all religion

eg holidays on all religious festival like Diwali, Holi, Eid, Christmas

↳ Punishment on defamation or insult to any religion

eg anti conversion laws | Protection of tribal culture

Protection from intra religious domination

1) Existence of different sect within a religion

eg → Shia, Sunni, in muslims
→ ISKON, Lingayats among Hindus

2) Protection of women rights in all religion

eg triple talaq, Sabarimala case, female genitalia mutilation

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↳ Rights of minorities is protected
eg → abolution of untouchability
→ rights of Dalits

↳ freedom of conscience and interpretation of religion based on personalisation of religion

Thus India's secularism provides for multicultural & pluralistic society. As per SR Bommai judgement Indian secularism is basic structure of constitution and cannot be abridged. It can provide blueprint for European societies as well.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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20. क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per census 2011, 31% of India's population resides in Indian cities and it will increase to 40% by 2030

Indian cities as landscapes of equality & inclusion

↳ spirit of anonimity & heterogenity challenge secular patterns of living & rural norms of caste

↳ Higher social mobility for women as it challenges gender norms & patriarchy

↳ Greater livlihood opportunities, better education, health and standard of living.

↳ Recreational avenues, transport and communication allow for better governance and inclusion

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However Indian ~~socie~~ urban centre has seen rise in inequality and exclusion

Centre of inequality & exclusion

→ class more important than caste

→ rise of informal jobs, crowded slums with ~~lack~~ lack of hygiene, clean water, education

→ crimes against women & vulnerable section of society

→ income inequality overlaps with unequal access to health & education

→ ghettoisation on basis of class

→ lack of public participation in urban governance

→ lack of access to transport, communication, energy

→ financial & digital exclusion

→ Pollution, rising waste leads to unequal impact of disaster eg urban floods

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

- Housing → PM awas yojna
- water → Jal jeevan mission
- education → right to education Act
- ~~too~~ green energy → GRIHA, Electric vehicles
- urban governance → local participation, awareness
- social capital development
- private participation eg slum redevelopment by Adani

Thus holistic steps needed to attain SDG 11 of sustainable cities

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

- -

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0390175

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rajat Singh

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre LUCKNOW

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Leader of opposition is a statutory position formed by 44th constitutional amendment 1978.

Role of leader of opposition

① Provide voice via leadership to opposition

② Heads the shadow cabinet as counter part to Prime minister

③ Provide ready government leadership in case of fall of government due to lack of confidence of house

④ Ensure executive accountability
↳ Tools like question hour, zero hour, censure motion, adjournment motion is moved under his leadership

⑤ Unity of opposition parties in holding executive accountable

Eg Jantadal under morarji Desai questioned Emergency power of Indira Gandhi

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↳ Provides leadership to number of committees of appointment to ensure transparent procedure

eg Lokpal Act 2013 has committee to appoint Lokpal. It has leader of Opposition

↳ Heads of Parliamentary committees and groups

Challenges

↳ lack of any party getting 10% seats to claim leader of opposition

↳ Poor parliamentary debates, disruption, used as political tool

↳ less time to opposition to raise questions

↳ less bills given to committees for scrutiny

Wayforward

→ Constitutionalise leader of opposition

→ Parliamentary performance review of members

This will ensure better Parliamentary functioning & healthy democracy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

E governance in judiciary is essential to enhance right to judicial access as per Article 39A and Article 21 of constitution

Significance of technology

(1) Enhance accessibility

→ Live streaming of cases for public viewing

→ Digitalisation provide record of cases, judgement and real time translation of cases in local language for poor, tribals & vulnerable section

→ Reduces issue of geographical isolation & last mile connectivity & overcome issue of lack of judicial infrastructure

eg rural areas, hilly areas can now access justice

(2) Capability of judiciary

→ End to end digitalisation reduces cost and faster settlement

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eg Use of artificial intelligence to club cases of similar background can help clear backlogs

↳ Use of technology for studying of international best practice & implementation

eg Punjab High court uses AI & ML to predict cases as a review mechanism

③ increase efficiency

→ Reduce paperwork

eg FASTER & SUPACE program for better case filing, selection of appropriate bench & compilation of data

→ Use of digital clock to increase accountability

→ Performance review to select judges based on suitability and merit

→ overcome pendency of cases, nepotism allegation and vacancy filling

Thus technology can help enhance justice coverage. It must however address challenge of privacy & cybersecurity via greater budget allocation & infrastructure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian fedralism is quasi federal with more importance to union without compromising individual existence & power of states. This balance is guaranteed by constitution and protected by supreme court.

Role of Supreme court in maintaining assymetrical fedralism balance

① fedralism a part of basic structure doctrine and cannot be abridged
↳ Keshavnanada Bharati case
↳ SR Bommai case against improper use of Article 356 to diminish powers of state via President rule

② Nabam Rabia judgement
Governor must not be politically active in deciding his discretion power & follow constitutional duty.

VisionIAS

→ must follow aid and advice of state council of minister

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ DC Wadhwa case v/s state of Bihar
Krishna Kumar v/s State of Bihar
↳ ruled against use of ordinance power with parliamentary oversight
↳ Rajya Sabha which is representative of state's interest also ensures accountability from government

④ Cooper case
President rule can be reversed if President's satisfaction that constitutional machinery breakdown is false

⑤ Supreme court original jurisdiction to settle disputes between centre and state

Thus courts plays significant role in maintaining this balance of federal equilibrium

VisionIAS

4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 338 of constitution establishes National Commission of Scheduled Caste

Effectiveness of NCSC

① Powers of civil courts → can summon attendance of officials, require reports & submission of findings

② investigates cases of violation of rights and ~~of~~ crimes against Dalits

③ Forms reports and submit to President and it is laid before Parliament for discussion and debates

④ Advice & recommendation to government on schemes for upliftment

Eg PM NAMASTE scheme for mechanisation of cleaning of septic tanks

Manual Scavenging prohibition Act passed after reports of ~~NSCE~~ NCSC

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) studies international best practice

(6) Work for education, rehabilitation and vocational training of scheduled caste population

(7) Ensure reservation benefits is provided and accessible

Challenges
- lack of fund
- lack of independence as appointments made by executive
- delay in reports amidst rising crimes against Dalits
- failure in improving socio-economic indicators.
- Practice of manual scavenging continues

Way forward

Greater devolution of funds & functionaries to ensure protection & upliftment of scheduled caste.

VisionIAS

5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Parliamentary committees provide technical support to legislature's mandate to ensure executive accountability

Significance of committees

① Economic accountability

→ Public accounts committee scrutinizes and studies CAG reports on appropriation, finance bill & government undertakings

→ studies expenditure & ~~use~~ whether money was used legally & judiciously

→ guardian of public purse

→ ensure public money used wisely

· Other committees → Estimate committee, committee on public undertaking to audit

VisionIAS

② Departmental standing committees

↳ Bills are referred to them for greater deep scrutiny as legislators lack technical expertise

→ Committees provide platform for public consultation, politically neutral platform for all legislators to interact without any fear of defection disqualification

→ Suggest amendments to bill which is used by opposition to target government & ensure accountability

Challenges
- → only advisory
- → reports after expenditure is done
- → vacancies & bills not being referred to committee
- → does not cover investigative agencies
- → lack of discussion on reports

Thus above challenges must be addressed with dedicated time of discussion & compulsory referral of bills to committee for accountability

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Citizen charter is a document of entitlement, benchmark of services and promise of quality by an institution to it's citizens and grievance redressal in case of non compliance.

Powerful tool of governance

1) Ensures accountability and transparency
2) Clear idea of objectives & decision making for an institution
3) Increased public trust and participation
4) Reduced wastage, duplication of efforts and better utilisation of resource
5) Improves work culture & higher levels of satisfaction among employees
6) Responsive governance allows for ~~itself~~ solving system faults & audits and prevents corruption

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tool for empowering citizen

→ last mile connectivity and effecient service delivery

→ Public voice is heard and access to diverse choices

→ Ensures social justice, gender equality

→ Public feedback & consultation ensures governance democratisation

eg social audits mechanism of MNREGA

→ Consensus oriented governance based on stakeholder consultation

Way forward

→ set clear goals & benchmark

→ timeline to acheive the goals

→ wider feedback & consultation

→ periodic review & third party independent audits

→ Charter must be in simple vernacular language

Thus citizen charter must be given as a right of citizens

VisionIAS

7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGO are autonomous group of volunteers who work for a noble objective of welfare of society and vulnerable section. As per IB there ~~are~~ is 1 NGO per 600 people in country

Significance of corporate donor aid to NGO for development

↳ NGO often lack sources of revenue and is fully dependent on voluntary donations and aid
Corporate donations can provide large sums to NGO

↳ Helps fulfil corporate social responsibility of companies

↳ NGO can use this money to work for social welfare and less expenditure towards internal revenue generation

VisionIAS

eg Tata - Pratham partnership to publish ASER report on education levels in country.

HelpAge India collaborate with startup to provide medical aid to elderly

↳ Reduces burden on government for fiscal support to NGO

↳ NGO less dependent on foreign donation that is cause of security concerns for India

eg FCRA increases regulation of NGO and reduces their autonomy

↳ Technology sharing between NGO and companies

eg Child Right for you (CRY), PETA partnered with AI firms to stop crimes against children & animals

Thus as per Vijay committee recommendation government must ensure greater allocation of CSR towards NGO

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

POCSO is institutional mechanism to protect children from sexual crimes. It has it's merits and demerits.

Merits of POCSO
- covers child from age of 0-18
- covers penetrative & non penetrative sexual intercourse
- Consensual sex before 18 is also defined as rape & protect against child marriage & innocent girls against grooming
- Burden of proof on accussed to increase deterence against crimes
- Provision of rehabilitation, education, health checkups and faster service delivery

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Inadequacies of the Act

↳ Prone to misuse as burden of proof fully on accused

↳ violate personal laws of minority communities

eg muslim law legalises marriage of girls at 16. Thus POCSO can violate right of religion under Article 25

↳ Confusion over definition of child as Juvenile Justice Act defines child as 16 years or less. This can cause litigation and confusions

↳ Poor fund allocation and no timeline in which case must be decided ~~in a case~~

Way forward

↳ Need for holistic overhaul of the law without diluting stringent provision to protect children from sexual predators

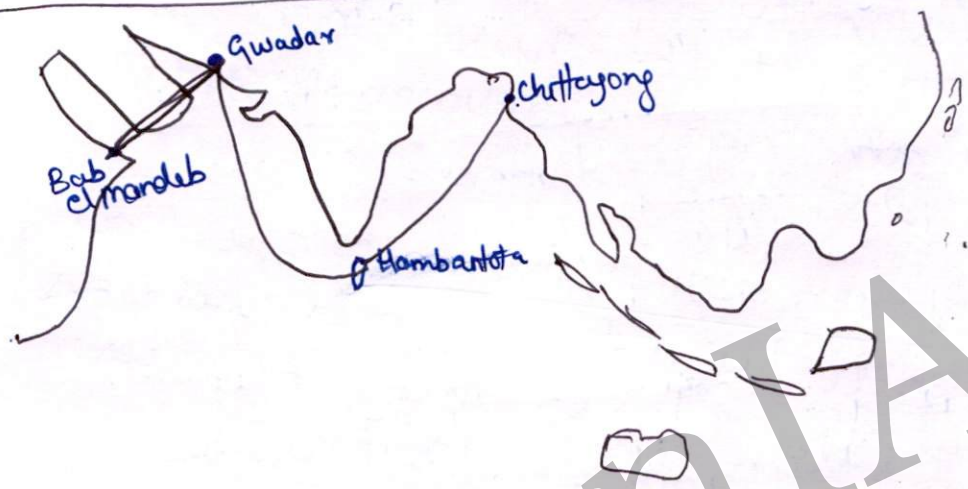
VisionIAS

9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

China's story of pearl strategy is aimed at enhancing it's military presence in countries via debt trap diplomacy



Implication for International trade routes

1) Debt trap diplomacy forcing countries to open up ports

2) geopolitical rivalry in south China sea
eg US-China ~~face~~ face off over Taiwan
China claim over Spratly island, nine dash lines and refusal to accept UNCLOS award of Exclusive economic zone to Philipines & Vietnam

VisionIAS

~~3) Hostile relation between India~~

3) monopoly over trade routes.
Indian ocean & South China sea accounts for 70% of oil movement and trade
↳ China could open and close routes at will and levy taxes on the routes which can deter trade

4) Access to mineral resources and energy in offshore fields can be monopolised

5) strategic concerns due to presence of military vessels → surveillance over India's military development

Way forward
→ International cooperation → QUAD
→ maritime exercises → eg MILAN SIMBEX
→ development of Necklace of diamond to counteract Chinese policy
eg Infra development on Andaman to choke Chinese trade

India & like minded nation need to enforce freedom of navigation & rule based world order

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

WIPO is a UN-affiliated organisation for global standards and protection of intellectual property rights in world trade

Functions
- protection of IP rights as per Berne & Paris conventions
  eg trademark, copyrights, patents, industrial designs
- Promote entrepreneurship and competition in global trade and investment
- promote technological innovation and sharing of best practices without compromising IP rights
  eg GI tags
- global standards on dispute resolution regarding IP rights violation.

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent treaty

- Access & benefit sharing
- Protection of traditional knowledge
- Ensure benefits both monetary & non monetary are distributed
- India's compulsory licensing for generic drug production was challenged
- Ensure sustainable use of genetic resources
- National laws must comply
- reaffirm TRIPS mission

~~Trans~~

Benefits

- protect tribal knowledge & art
- Indigenous medicine system protection from piracy
- GI tags of India protected from MNC's
- royalty payment to India for use of Indian products and IP rights.

VisionIAS

11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CBI is a non statuory investig-ative agency which derives power from Delhi special Establishment Act. However it has faced criticism due to ~~non~~ partisanship and lack of integrity.

Crucial role of CBI

- combat corruption
- investigate serious cases of crimes, violation of law
  - eg Kolkata murder case | 2G scam |
- provides data, reports and documents to agencies like Lokpal that looks into corruption
- interagency cooperation with NCB, NIA, ED to counter terrorism, drug trafficking & organised crime

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Criticism of CBI

① Being partisan

→ SC called CBI a 'caged parrot' due to lack of independence and political intergerence

→ Targeting of political opposition of ruling party

→ Poor conviction rate and delays in investigation against political criminals

→ Allegation of corruption, collusion, bribery and non disclosure of data on cases

eg → CBI raids against leader of opposition LK Advani did not find any corruption charges

② Against federal spirit

→ misuse of general consent to reduce power of local police which is under state list

VisionIAS

→ CBI often being used to target chief minister, create destability in government leading to fall of government & use of President rule

eg CBI case against Kalyan Singh government in Babri masjid demolition led to removal of government in UP

Way forward

- ↳ statuory status
- ↳ independent committee for appointment
- ↳ security of tenure
- ↳ independent commission to investigate misuse of power

Thus, we need holistic reforms in CBI to ensure it's transparent functioning for justice

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 152 of constitution establish office of governor. He is appointed by President to ensure constitutional machinery of state is functional. However, governor has often ~~misused~~ overstepped his powers.

Governors overstepping their constitutional role

1) Acting on discretion and not following aid and advice of council of minister (Article 164)

eg Governors of Kerala make appointments without consultation with the state government

2) misuse of pocket veto to not pass legislative bills

eg West Bengal governor returned bills without justification

TN governor not assenting to NEET bill even after refassage of bill by the legislature. Governors do not have qualified veto powers

VisionIAS

↳ Aiding in fall of governments when massive defections occur

Eg → maharasthra governor did not wait for speaker decision over defection and ~~dissolved~~ suspended the elected government

↳ Rajhasthan governor wanted to call for a floor test even after demands by chief minister to prove his majority

Governor fail to act when needed

↳ Role in mantaining law and order during President rule

Eg killings of civilian in Kashmir after Article 370 abrogation

↳ Delay over action of disqualification on advice of Election commission

Eg corruption allegation against Jharkhand and Chattisgarh MLA

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

Sarkaria commission
- → fixed 5 year term
- → appointment of governor after consultation with CM of state
- → governor must be from apolitical background

Punchi commission
- → impeachment procedure for governor
- → floor test must before removal of government
- → must give ample of chance to prove majority

Nabam Rabia case
- → governor must refrain from taking political sides & follow his constitutional duties

Thus above recommendation must be institutionalised for independent functioning of office of governor

VisionIAS

13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

USA is the first democracy while India is world's largest democracy. Both have similarities & differences in their democratic electoral system

Indian system	US system
→ Parliamentary form of government with leadership of PM	→ Presidential form of government with President as leader
→ Nominal & real executive different	Both are same
→ Multiparty electoral system	→ Predominantly it is bipolar between Democrat & republican
→ Direct election where people elect representatives who choose their PM	→ indirect election where people elect electoral college & they elect the President via voting

VisionIAS

↳ Party decides their PM Candidate and no intra party election

↳ Concept of primaries where Presidential candidate has to win party nomination

↳ Cabinet is formed after election and ministry allocation by PM

↳ Candidates have to mention their running mates who form Vice President

↳ No debates is mandatory

↳ Presidential debate is a convention

↳ first past the post system and one candidate per seat

↳ all seats of a state goes to the party who wins majority

Thus even though there are differences in electoral setup, both system value public participation and democracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National green tribunal is a statutory quasi judicial body formed by NGT Act 2010. It works on natural justice with original jurisdiction of environmental cases.

Success of NGT

→ Successful implementation of legal provisions
eg Air Act, Environment Protection Act 1986

→ Imposition of penalties based on Absolute liability and polluter pay principle
eg Sterlite plant was fined for releasing untreated water into water bodies

→ Compulsory flue gas desulphurisation of power plants

VisionIAS

→ expanded the meaning of environ-
-ment conservation

eg → legal status & rights of river Ganga against pollution

→ Ensure accountability of officers and government.

eg → ordered action against dereliction of duty by public officers

→ ordered clearing of waste pile in Delhi that caused urban flood, dog bite problem among slum dwellers

Limitations in meeting it's objectives

↳ Can't control the excessive air pollution in Delhi-NCR in winters

↳ eg → Couldn't impose ban on stubble burning, firecracker bans

↳ Conflict of interest and separation of power
↳ members appointed by executive

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

and government itself is litigant in majority of cases

→ Rising vacancies, case pendency, poor rate of disposal, delays in compensation to victims

→ ~~Lack of~~ lack of budget and infrastructure

→ lack of enough expertise to investigate environmental issues

→ lack of enough data on cases

→ Judgements often has economic impacts like job losses due to shutting down of polluting thermal power plants

This NGT needs to be empowered and provided with institutional support to ensure environment justice is done as part of Article 21

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

73rd amendment Act 1992 laid foundation of Panchayati Raj in India. It covers Article 243-243O in 11th schedule of constitution and Part 9.

PRI as platform for competitive politics

- Participation of political parties in election
- Women participation and representation via reservation of 1/3rd seats
- Political violence, issues of caste, religion often flare up
- acts as agent of democratic decentralisation, public representation and participation
  - eg gram sabha approval of development plans social audits

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Why PRI not emerge as platform of Planning and service delivery

① Lack of funds → poor internal resource generation
→ dependence on state loans & grants like finance commission
→ most grants are of tied nature so no flexibility in it's usage
→ Poor taxation power devolution

② infrequent election, superseded by state laws

③ Burucratic power, red tapism, need for constant approvals of plans at district level.

④ lack of permanent secretariat, personnel and manpower

⑤ lack of enough skills, awareness and technical expertise of planning

⑥ poor participation of vulnerable sections eg Pati° Panchayat practice

⑦ lack of data oriented planning and act as passive recipient of state

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Poor service delivery
- → beneficiary identification
- → poor connectivity in rural areas
- → lack of technology & skills

Way forward

Aiyar committee
- → devolve greater untied funds
- → power devolution
- → training & skilling

2nd ARC
- → monetisation of land for income generation
- → issue PRI bonds
- → Use of technology in grievance redressal, audits mechanisms
- → penalty for delayed election
- → Action on reports of State finance commission
- → dedicated cadre for local panchayats

Thus by implementing above recommendation PRI can achieve dream of Gram Swaraj of Gandhiji

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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E governance refers to use of information, communication and modern technologies to solve governance needs. Interoperability is an essential prerequisite

Interoperability of egoverance

↳ It means seamless transition between different technologies across departments for greater interconnectedness & interdependence

↳ Reduces cost of massive overhauls whenever new softwares updates occur

↳ Ensure faster & efficient data & intelligence sharing

eg UPI technology allowed apps of different payment companies to make payment across the network

VisionIAS

↳ Easier for companies to adapt & convinient for users to use single apps for multiple usage

↳ Provides for better data privacy and protection

eg data localisation and privacy possible due to interoperability

Steps to ensure interoperability

① UPI based on QR code & no need of wallet based apps

② Digilocker can store all documents across departments

③ mygov platform integrates all government schemes at one place

④ National digital health mission

↳ digital ID
↳ repository of all health information
↳ Centralised registry
↳ Consent manager
↳ integrated with Bhasini AI to translate English to local language

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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↳ cgem portal to link buyer and seller

↳ Open-network digital commerce

→ India stack → all open source API for development of digital public infrastructure

→ Digiyatra → links Adhaar, passport and DNA barcoding

→ CNAM portal
↳ one nation one agricultural market for better prices for farmer across country.

Challenges — privacy
— cybersecurity
— data leak

Thus government must implement BN Srikrishna committee recommendation on personal data protection for effectiveness of egovernance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India continues to ~~high~~ have high burden of child marriages, maternal mortality rate (113 per lakh women) and crimes against women. This has social & legal reasons

Social norms by passing rightbased discourse

1) Gender stereotypes → women are weaker sex → toxic masculinity that men must not cry → women are "Paraya dhan" (other's property)

2) Objectification of women via art and cinema

3) Subtle acceptance to dowry, domestic violence and marital rape as wife is often seen as being owned by the husband with no rights of her own

4) Discourage women & girls against filing criminal case of rape against close relatives

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eg more than 90% sexual crime by person known to victim
↳ reluctance to report due to shame, breakup of family etc

5) Early child marriage as women seen as burden
↳ less focus on education
↳ higher teen pregnancies
↳ higher maternal & infant mortal rate

6) Religious ideals like impurity of menstruation, female genitalia mutilation, less investment towards sanitary napkins and contraception

Legal norms
1) mostly curative than preventive
2) Less focus on enhancing capability & more focus on rehabilitation and protection
eg → investment towards girls education can help reduce child marriage and greater sexual autonomy for women

3) Poor implementation of law for women safety,
eg Vishaka guidelines

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

- legal reforms
  - increase participation and representation of women
  - gender neutral laws
  - Criminalise offences like marital rape (Justice Verma Committee)
  - Ensure capability approach
    - education, health, skill
    - economic emancipation
    - access to resource
    - ability to make choices

- Social reforms
  - value based education
  - Teaching of boys of respect towards rights of all
  - gender sensitisation via workshops & training
  - follow constitutional morality

Thus we need to move from charity based approach to rights based approach for women empowerment

VisionIAS

18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's Indradhanush mission is it's latest effort to universal immunisation program to cover all children. It has faced challenges over the years.

Effectiveness of immunisation program

- integrated child development scheme (1980)
  - immunisation of young children
  - used help of local aganwadis and ~~AASHA~~ workers
  - incentives like mid day meal scheme
- UIP → universal immunisation program for 12 diseases for children at various ages
- mission Indradhanus → cover people left out due to COVID

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

achievements
- → polio eradication
- → No cases of small pox
- → cover wide diseases like diptheria | whooping cough | tetanus | typhoid | cholera |

Failures
- → high burden of disease like HIV, AIDS, Hepatitis, Tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases
- → genetic diseases not covered

Challenges
- → Poor beneficiary identification
- → vaccine hesitancy among rural areas and tribals
- → lack of last mile connectivity
- → lack of budget allocation to vaccination (1.2 - 1.3% of GDP towards health)
- → lack of awareness among people
- → Hoarding, corruption, ghost beneficiary
- → poor monitoring & lack of data.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

↳ increase budget to 2.5% of GDP as per National health policy 2017

↳ NK Singh committee → move health to concurrent list for nation level dedicated immunisation program

↳ Best practice → cash incentives for immunisation of children

↳ Use of AI/machine learning to track progress of immunisation

↳ Public feedback, local participation of NGO/civil society & local bodies to increase coverage

By following above strategies, India can achieve SDG goal 3 and Article 47 of DPSP

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19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Global south refers to the developing nations of the world that lies south of Brandt line

Role of India in raising voice of global South

① Addition of African Union as permanant member of the G20

② Conducted summit of global south on sidelines of G20 meeting to ensure both ~~our~~ overlaps and discuss common issues

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↳ India Japan reaffirmed faith in Asia Africa economic corridor for sustainable development

↳ Issues discussed relevant to global south
- → green energy
- → post pandemic recovery
- → disaster resiliency
- → women empowerment
- → digitalisation and public digital infra in governance

↳ Reaffirmed protections to least developed countries via common but differentiated responsibilities and greater aid by developed world

↳ India middle east economic corridor was supported by global south

↳ Global biofuel alliance saw many in developing world participate to promote green energy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges
- lack of permanent secretariat
- lack of unity
- Non periodic meeting and lack a global agenda
- internal differences and political constraints

India must use proactive diplomacy and soft power to engage with global south with special focus on enhancing relations with Africa

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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20. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently signed comprehensive economic cooperation and partnership agreement (CECPA) between India and UAE has raised the level of partnership between the two countries.

Relationship with UAE

Economic → remove barriers to trade via CECPA
→ enhance India export to UAE markets
→ boost to make in India & jobs

Political → UAE conferred highest state honour to Indian Prime minister

Strategic → UAE plans to invest in Kashmir infrastructure
→ This will further isolate Pakistan which leveraged Islam in middle East

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ Military exercises

→ people to people interaction
↳ large expatriate community
↳ huge source of remittance & forex earnings

→ Energy → oil and natural gas imports from UAE to India

→ Partnership → I2U2 provides alliance with US & Israel to counter China & promote trade & commerce

→ ~~FDI~~ Investments from UAE
→ green energy
→ infrastructure
→ agriculture
→ anti piracy in Indian ocean
→ multilateral reforms
→ education and health infrastructure
→ cybersecurity & anti terrorism

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Thus India & UAE needs greater collaboration & constant diplomatic dialogue ~~an~~ to enhance the relationship. ~~and~~

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0390175

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rajat Singh

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
21/08

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
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4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food processing industry provides immense value addition and enhance export potential of farmer's produce. It also is significant for food security & safety

Role of food processing sector in food safety & security

① Primary processing removes dirt and particles harmful for consumption

② value addition to food via new technologies like biofortification

③ Provide research and development in improving food safety

④ Ensure the processed food suits the safety standards by institutional bodies like FSSAI, phytosanitary methods mentioned by Codex Alimentarius of FAO

⑤ Accountable to rising demands to increased choices of consumers of healthy safe food

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges
- → Adulteration
- → No fulfilling norms of food safety
  - eg lead in maggi / metals found in whey protein from milk
- → poor third party monitoring
- → transfats added to increase shelf life
- → Excessive processed sugars
- → [illegible]

Way forward
- → FSSAI → REPLACE / Eat Right / Biofortification
- → periodic monitoring of compliance by food processing units
- → industry academia linkage to prescribe healthy limits of additions to food
- → grievance redressal → Consumer Protection Act 2019

Effective institutional & holistic policy is needed to ensure that consumer safety is at heart of food processing sector

VisionIAS

2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National food security Act provides for public distribution system to provide subsidised grains to marginalised section of society. FPS are the ration shops to buy such grain

Evolving process of FPS transformation

1. Initially grain distribution occured directly from grain storage and godowns
2. Fair price shops where grains were allocated and provided directly to identified beneficiary
3. However this led to leakages, corruption, ghost beneficiaries
4. Concept of digitalisation and linkages to Adhar card for better service delivery
5. Concept of one nation one ration card for portability for migrants

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Newer concept of last mile connectivity via on door delivery of grains directly

eg → Use of drones to supply food to hilly terrains and unaccessible part of country.

Shanta Kumar committee

- → end to end computerisation
- → allow procurement at farm level
- → private sector participation in fair price shop & procurement infrastructure
- → linkage of FPS and eNWR

Thus transformation of FPS depict the journey of efforts towards spirit of Antodaya & sarvodaya & achieve SDG of No hunger

VisionIAS

3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per Ashok gulati, use of technology in agriculture can increase agri GDP by 23%. This must be encouraged via agri-tech startups.

Significance of agri-tech startups

(1) Farm productivity

↳ Reduce cost via precision farming
eg AI, ML can be used to find exact amount of fertilizer, water requirements of the field & crop eg Netafim

↳ Reduce wastage and pollution of ground water due to excess fertilizer and pesticide eg AutoNext

↳ Reduce the cost of subsidies & import bill

↳ Early warning system of extreme weather events like cyclone, floods, drought
eg Bhuvan by ISRO provides insights into crop cycle & climate patterns via satellite imagery & data

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Market access

↳ Better price discovery
↳ overcome APMC monopoly and illegal levies
↳ linkages to local & global supply chains to get remunerative prices for farmers
→ Farmers get choices to decide what to grow based on market demands

Eg e-NAM → links farmer to buyer, sellers across India
→ allow links to capital markets via NCDEX

eNWR → allow farmers to get receipt for their grains deposit & use it as collateral for loans

This participation of agritech startup needs to be encouraged via schemes like Startup India, tax exemptions and production linked incentives to help achieve doubling of farmer income

VisionIAS

4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Land reforms were steps taken to end zamindari, ensure tenancy reforms and consolidation of land holdings. There is need of 2nd land reforms marked by digitalisation of land records

Role of digitalisation of land records in land reform

1) Data on ownership of land
2) Reduce litigation over land disputes that help reduce burden of lower courts
3) Better policy planning and implementation regarding land acquisition, proper compensation to owners and settlement and infrastructure planning
4) Ensure real ownership of land to people. It can be used as collateral in accessing loans as better price discovery & real value of land

VisionIAS

5) Tenancy reforms via model code on tenancy can be implemented by calculation of rent.

6) Land consolidation via FPO formation becomes efficient & convinient

7) Reverse land degradation

Steps taken

- SVAMITVA by ministry of Panchayati Raj
- Digitalisation of India Land Records
- Right of compensation for land acquisition Act 2013

Land reforms, can be effectively implemented by digitalisation and help achieve SDG goals. and help prevent land desertification as per UNCD targets. & Bonn challenge

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per Economic Survey 2020 India's demography will reach it's maximum potential by 2041. Thus to reap the dividend India would need expansive manufacturing sector to absorb this rising workforce

Need for manufacturing led growth model

① Reduce dependency on agriculture
→ disguised unemployment as agri sector has 46% of workforce but contributes only 18% to GDP

② Manufacturing sector provide both low and high skilled jobs unlike service sector that needs high skills

③ Help in formalisation of informal sector which employs 90% of the workforce. It is devoid of social security cover.

VisionIAS

↳ Promotes greater gross capital formation which enhance economic capacity

eg current GCF is at 30%.

↳ Promotes greater investments like FDI/FPI and enhance countries savings and investment rates

↳ Spurs research, innovation and allied sectors. It has spillover effect on infrastructure, transportation and communication sectors

↳ Reduce jobless growth, enhances GDP growth & inclusive development

Steps
- → make in India
- → Startup India
- → Production linked incentive
- → National infrastructure pipeline
- → Increased capital expenditure in budget 2023 to 10 lcr

Thus enhancing manufacturing sector from current 16% to 25% contribution to GDP can create jobs & reap demographic dividend

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per Global climate change report India is 7th most vulnerable country. and it's impact will be felt most in coastal communities

Hazards to coastal community from Climate change

- Sea level rise has been 5-6 cm per decade as per IPCC
- Submergence of coastal areas & reduced living space
- Salinisation of agricultural soil & impact food security
- Extreme disasters like cyclone/tsunami cause death & destruction
- Loss of jobs, livlihood due to loss of fisheries, aquatic ecosystem like corals due to ocean acidification

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

How to increase resiliency

1. Awareness, education and capacity building
2. Protection to mitigate risk
   eg shelter, mangroves, bioshock absorber, coastal sand dunes belts
3. Early warning system and evacuation plans as per NDMA guidelines for specific coastal disasters
4. Training via drills, mock plans, shelterhomes
5. Participation and public feedback to develop plans. Role of local bodies, NGO, civil society
6. Technological leverage → Use of AI, ML to predict disaster
7. Concept of Apadamitras, structural safety audits

India needs global cooperation via platform like CDRI and localise the principles of Sendai framework to build resiliency among people

VisionIAS

7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Credit program provides a market based solution for carbon neutrality target & sustainable development. It includes scheme like PAT, cap and trade. in compliance with Kyoto Protocol

Significance of Green credit for sustainable environment

1. Ensures polluter pays
2. Carbon neutrality as emitters need to buy emission certificate if the exceed their quota
3. Signals to market and companies to invest in renewable energy in the long term to reduce cost of emission certificates
4. Provide flexibility to companies to adapt and transition to green energy gradually

VisionIAS

(5) Reduces fiscal burden on government to regulate as it is market controlled

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Concerns

→ lack of participation
→ commercialisation of environment
→ incentivise companies to see environment as just another cost parameter
→ Poor monitoring of compliance
→ Can lead to double counting errors
→ Difficulty in measurement of emmission & tracking of compliance
→ multiplicity of schemes & bodies

India needs global partnership & effective institutional reforms to ensure effectiveness of Green Credit scheme

VisionIAS

8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NAVIC is indigenous communication & navigation satellite of India.
It consist of 7 satellite at altitude of 1500km & has both geostationary & geosynchronous satellites

Need of NAVIC

→ reduce dependence on foreign tech like GPS of USA
→ Boost research & innovation within India
→ Provides low cost navigation help to companies, startups & government departments
→ Boost transportation sector
→ Better policy planning of infrastructure, urbanisation & land resource management.

VisionIAS

→ Reduce monopoly of global powers over navigation

→ Promote export potential of ISRO's NAVIC service at cheap price to neighbours.

→ Part of Neighbourhood first policy

→ Help in security concerns via surveillance over Indian Ocean against Chinese excursions

Thus NAVIC has enhanced space self reliancy as part of Atmanirbhar Bharat

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India ranks 10th as ~~the~~ one of the most cybercrime vulnerable nation in cybersecurity index. It is visible in use of cyber financial crime for money laundering.

Cyber crime as new frontier of money laundering

→ Deepweb used to layer ill-gotten money to escape agencies

→ Rise of unregulated cryptocurrencies to hide black money
eg use of bitcoin by terrorist groups & organised crime to launder money

→ Cybercrime for drug trafficking, smuggling, piracy, illegal wildlife trade, human trafficking, prostitution scandal are run via laundered money by criminal gangs.

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Government steps

1. 30% tax on virtual digital asset
2. Crypto currencies under Prevention of money laundering Act
3. SIT probe in 2014
4. global cooperation with FATF against money laundering
5. Public awareness and training of officials
6. Use of AI / ML to track such activities
7. Use of central bank digital currencies
8. Bilateral agreement ~~with~~ eg global minimum tax to reduce influence of tax havens

India needs ~~of~~ proactive engagement at international level to curb menace of cybercrime & money laundering

VisionIAS

10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Technology and innovation is needed for ever changing needs of battle and border security. India needs to invest heavily in tech in military.

Need for technology in defence sector

- Act as deterrent against enemies
- Better adapt to diverse conditions of border areas
- Prepared for wars against neighbour who have invested in high tech defence products
- Protection for border security and management
  - eg drones for surveillance thermal imager & laser barrier to detect migrants, drug trafficker
- Replace old weapons eg Rafael
- Rise of hybrid warfare
  - eg cyber security | Quantum communication for privacy | Satellite imagery

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges
- → high cost
- → dependence on imports for critical technologies can have backdoor implants that affects security
- → poor innovation & budget allocation
- → poor private participation
- → bureucratic inertia, lengthy & complex procurement procedures for technology
- → monopoly of few nations & reluctance to share

Way forward

Madhukar gupta committee
- → PPP projects
- → global cooperation

Shekatkar committee
- → easy defence procurement
- → make 1 make 2 list for indegenisation of tech under make in India
- → positive & negative list for imports
- → offset policy

Thus India must heavily invest in technologies to increase capacities of our patriots

VisionIAS

11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

North Eastern Region is among the least developed in terms of some economic development indicators. This is often due to poor development of trade & commerce.

Issues in development of trade & industries in NER

1. Geographical isolation from mainland India
2. Difficult terrain due to thick forest, mountains and plateaus. makes difficult to build infrastructure
3. Ecologically sensitive area and infra development can harm flora/fauna. It is one of biodiversity hotspot of India with high forest cover
4. Tribal population resist external intervention and changes to their way of life.

VisionIAS

(5) Insurgency and security threats to trade.
eg NSCN, ULFA, Mizo national front blow up bridges, kidnap workers and damage industries. This resist private investors from investment

(6) Political & Constitutional safeguards under 6th schedule and inner line permit reduces role of central & state government in development of trade

Measures taken

(1) Ministry of development of North East Region (DONER)

(2) PM DEVINE mission

(3) UDAN by civil aviation ministry to develop airports

(4) Bharatmala Pariyojana for road linkages / GATI Shakti for multimodal transport

(5) 90:10 funding in all centrally sponsored schemes

(6) Vibrant Village programe to develop villages at frontier of borders in NER

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) One district One product scheme
(8) Tourism development via Ganga Vilas programme to boost connectivity via inland waterway
(9) Schemes like Aspirational district Aspirational Block, PM Jan Arogya yojana, Jal Jeevan mission promotes development of NER

Thus India needs cooperation with state government and neighbouring countries to enhance connectivity and promote job growth via greater trade and investments in the region.

VisionIAS

12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has 18% of world population but has 4% of world's water resource. As per Niti ayog, India will face severe water crisis by 2030.

Threat of climate change and water scarcity

- Rising temperature and lowering of ground water
- Rise in sea level and melting of ice caps will reduce available fresh water
- Climate induced migration from coastal areas to mainland will enhance water scarcity
- Growth of water guzzler crops.
- land desertification, lower fertility of land & lower yield will force greater groundwater extraction

↑ temperature → Higher need of water → ↑ power use to extract → ↑ climate change

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Significance of micro irrigation for sustainable agriculture

1. Reduces water wastage
2. Better application of fertilizer & provide for precision farming
3. Reduces cost of irrigation, fertilizer and pesticide eg drip irrigation
4. Reduces leaching of nutrients due to flooding of fields in rice, wheat cultivation
5. Less power use to extract declining groundwater
6. suited for dryland farming where water availability is low
7. Customisable and controlled
   eg → fertigation by dissolving fertilizer in irrigated water
   → Used with sensors and smart meters to measure water levels
8. Sustainable, efficient & economical

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward

Mihir Shah committee

- ↳ private participation
- ↳ linkages with Rain water harvesting
- ↳ integrated watershed management
- ↳ River basin approach
- ↳ Handheld support to farmers to adopt microirrigation

Steps → PM Krishi Sinchayi yojana
→ Accelerated irrigation benefit
→ Per drop more crop (Har Khet ko Pani)
→ Pani Panchayats.

Thus microirrigation provides roadmap for water conservation and sustainable agriculture. to provide resilience against climate change

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13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

India has the second largest rail network in the world and provides for both passenger & freight movement. However there are concerns with freight transportation that needs to be addressed

Issues of freight transportation

1) low share → most freight still move via roadways & contribute to traffic & road congestion

2) Delays in arrival & departure → lead to loss of perishable food grains
→ affect farmer income and food security
→ increase fiscal burden of government

3) High Operating ratio → poor fuel usage
→ poor travel path planning

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4) Greenhouse gas emitter → contribute to global warming as it runs predominantly on fossil fuel

5) Outdated coaches and rail guage → threat of accidents, derailments and damage to life & property

6) Poor inculcation of technology

7) Delay in development of dedicated freight routes & corridors that affect passenger train movement

Strategies to be adopted

1) Indian Rail policy → 100% carbon neutral rail by 2030

→ electrification of routes of freight corridors

2) Dedicated East & West freight corridors

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ Krish rail policy / Kisan rail

→ Private sector participation via PPP for development of coaches and related infra

→ Technology leverage to lower operating ratio

eg Kavach to reduce accidents

→ Linkages with PM Gati Shakti for multimodal transport for reducing time & cost for freight trains

Freight trains can help reduce ~~cost~~ logistical cost from 16% to 10% of GDP as envisaged in National logistic policy & boost trade, commerce and manufacturing sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has enhanced it's renewable energy installed power capacity to 178 GW out of which solar is 65 GW and wind is 40 GW. India is today frontrunner in energy transition

Factors aiding India's renewable sector growth

① Global cooperation and leadership
↳ International solar alliance
↳ One World One Sun One grid
↳ Global biofuel alliance
↳ Civil nuclear deals with US, Japan
↳ green hydrogen partnership with USA
↳ Lead IT initiative with Sweden

② Domestic efforts by government
solar energy → PM KUSUM to help farmers access solar energy
→ Rooftop solar program
SRISTI

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Biofuels → Ethanol blending for gasoline
→ Waste to wealth plants

Nuclear energy → Breeder plant as part of 3 stage nuclear development plant using thorium reserves

Green hydrogen mission → 5MMT annual production target

(3) Geographical factors → presence of diverse climate conditions
→ lies in tropical region of ample sunlight
→ wind potential in coastal areas due to monsoon
→ geothermal potential of Himalayan region (Puga valley)
→ Hydroelectric potential due to fast flowing rivers

(4) Local policies → private investment
→ flourishing startup sector
→ Ease of doing business
→ Rising market demand & consumer awareness
→ tax incentives

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eg Ban on BS IV → transition to BS V/ fuel & electric vehicles

Production linked incentives

Challenges
- lack of battery storage for intermittancy issues
- lack of infra & budget allocation
- lack of support by developed countries as per Paris deal targets
- Uneven resources
  eg dependence on China for import of Lithium/silicon wafers for renewable tech

India needs global cooperation and local institutional efforts to fulfil Panchamrit goal of carbon neutrality by 2070 & 500GW of renewable by 2030

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture is third largest contributor to environmental pollution & emission. Agri runoff is one such potential harm to environment

Role of agricultural runoff in environmental pollution

(1) Fertilizer in runoff cause eutrophication when it reaches water bodies
↳ algal bloom cover surface
↳ cut off sunlight and used up oxygen leads to anaerobic conditions
↳ kills off aquatic life and reduces life of lakes, river, reservoir, wetlands

↳ Runoff when seeps underground pollutes groundwater which is sources of irrigation and drinking

(2) Pesticides in runoff cause pollution of waterbodies

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→ fishes feed on this water leads to bio accumulation and biomagnification of heavy metals in the food chain

→ Affect health of communities that depend on fishes for food.

→ Water becomes unfit for consumption and irrigation

③ Runoffs when stay over land can deposit salts lead to salinisation of soil and reduced fertility

Mitigation of impact of run off

① zero budget natural farming & organic farming
↳ lessen use of chemical fertilizer and pesticide

② Integrated farming via mixed farming integrated pest management ~~and~~ reuses the water and reduces the amount of runoff generated

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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→ Treatment of water before release into water bodies

→ Microirrigation reduces water overflow

→ Contour ploughs, terrace farming reduce water runoff

→ riparian buffers to filter out runoff

→ Artificial reservoir to collect runoff and treat it. This can be reused and recycled or released safely to recharge groundwater

Need for institutional mechanism via legislation to ensure proper treatment and management of agricultural runoff.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent subsidence of land in Joshimath signified the need to relook tourism policy & it's alignment with carrying capacity of fragile ecosystems.

Effect of growing tourist on carrying capacity of Himalayas

- → increased construction disturbs ecosystem eg explosion for mining, drilling, road construction
- → deforestation to clear land for infrastructure like hotels, cinema, parks for tourist. It lowers resistance to floods, cloudburst and avalanches
- → increased waste generation, incidents of forest fires.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures to prevent such disaster

1. Cap on number of tourist in a month or a year

2. Environment impact assessment of projects in hilly areas

eg Gadgil committee & Kasturirangan committee declared areas of west ghats as ecological sensitive & banned red industries

3. Sustainable tourism practices
   - → Use of paper bags
   - → Proper waste disposal
   - → following rules of hilly areas
   - → Using local made product to promote local job growth
   - → Car pooling, public transport,
   - → Community living over hotels

eg ashrams, dharmshalas etc

   - → promote ecotourism while mantaining cleanliness

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Penalties for violation of laws
eg fines for littering

⑤ Rainwater harvesting,

⑥ Local awareness, training, capacity building,

⑦ Focus on green GDP, gross environment product

TSR Subramaniam Committee
→ dedicated cadre of Indian environment service
→ Ecosensitive zone banned from tourism
→ Limits on unplanned urbanisation

Thus sustainable tourism must be promoted with government - civic partnership

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17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Superconductors are materials that ~~have~~ have near zero resistance to the flow of current and infinite conductance.

Principle of super conductors

- Lowering of temperature reduces electron movement & motion
- At a critical threshold the internal magnetic field collapses
- This allow flow of electron in single direction without collision & resistance to current.

Use of Superconductors

(1) Health
- → Use in MRI machine
- → CT scans
- → Tumor detection cells
- → Encephalogram
- → Dialysis machines

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2) Transport → Maglev trains work on levitation which involve super magnets derived from superconductors

3) Energy → reduce loss of energy as heat if wires made of superconductors
→ Reduce A&T losses of DISCOMS & cost of electricity

4) Nuclear research → superconductor used to generate high temperature arcs in short time for nuclear fusion research eg ITER

5) Research in large hadron collider → uses superconductor to collide particle to study nature of atom

6) Used in super computers → fast calculations & processing

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(7) Quantum technology → eg Quantum Computing
Quantum key distribution

(8) Robotics and automation → require fast analysis of huge data & need high current usage
eg self driving cars

(9)

Thus government must invest heavily for research & development of super conductors for sustainable science & tech

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18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India IP rights protection ensures protection of patents, copyrights, trademark, industrial designs in conformity to WIPO guidelines However they face some limitation

Laws
- → Copyrights Act
- — Trademark Act
- — Patent Act
- → Industrial design Act

Limitation of IPR in India

(1) Administrative challenge

- → lack of manpower for enforcement of laws
- → poor budget allocation towards IP protection
- → poor infrastructure
- → issues of duplication of efforts and ~~the~~ delay in clearances

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Regulatory

→ Complex laws with overlapping jurisdiction of various bodies
→ Time taking and costly
→ lack of independent third party review
→ Red tapism & bureaucratic delays

(3) Enforcement

→ lack of legal institutional all India body to enforce laws
→ Poor grievance redressal mechanism
→ Poor functioning of appellate tribunals with high pendency of cases

Other issues
→ greenwashing / pinkwashing
→ laws not complying with global standards
→ differing definitions
→ government one of the biggest litigators.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

→ Need for holistic National IP right policy

→ protection and simple procedures for ~~startup~~ & MSME

→ Promotise easy of doing business, faster single window clearance and reduce cost

→ Independent 3rd party periodic reviews

Thus India needs holistic policy framework with legal backing for IPR protection

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19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Theatre commands are unified military units which are specifically trained for warfare at a particular border. It was recommended by Kargil committee on military reforms.

Significance of military theaterisation

1) greater unity and interoperability of 3 wings of army

2) India has vast borders with completely different environmental and geographical conditions with different enemies & their capacity

[eg] Rajasthan is sandy & Gujarat is swampy on border with Pakistan need different approach compared to alluvial plains on border on east

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3) Better manpower utilisation depending on need

4) Faster deployment in case of 2 front war with China and Pakistan.

5) Increase deterence of neighbours and theatre force are adapted and readily reinforced

eg During Galwan clash, it took time & cost to deploy all units of army.

Challenges

↳ shortage of manpower

↳ difficult to provide for all border situations

↳ Can increase cost for mantainance & training of forces

↳ Difficult to decide chain of command among the forces

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Vibrant Village program is aimed at enhancing capacity building of frontier villages for effective security and border management.

Border villages key for border security

① Being at frontier, they are the first line of defence against security threats.

② Help tackle issue of illegal migration and encroachment at borders via intelligence sharing with local police and agencies

eg BSF partnership with local informers against Bangladesh infiltration

③ Village can provide manpower and skilled labor for

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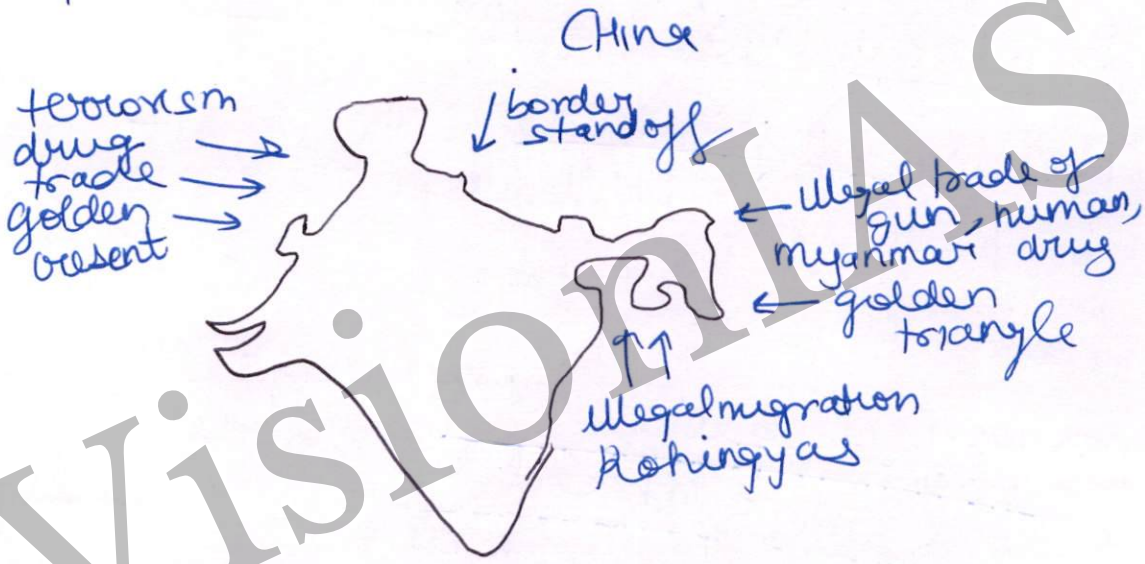
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

infrastructure development at border

eg BRO road construction at LAC

↳ Action against drug trafficking, smuggling, human trafficking, cross border organised crimes

↳ Provides resiliency against disasters in coastal areas



Measures by government

1) Vibrant Village program
2) Budget allocation increased to BRO
3) Village protection committees in Kashmir to protect against militants

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4) Engagement with local Civil society, NGO, Urban local bodies

5) Training, skilling, capacity building

6) ~~Special~~ Infra development via Aspirational district & block program

Madhukar Gupta Committee
- → Involve locals in patrolling of border
- → Help in local intelligence collection
- → Capacity building of local via budget allocation

Thus government's initiative toward frontier villages need greater synergy & proactive involvement

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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